

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
ESCORT DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Escort Developers Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") specified under Section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, its profit including other comprehensive Income, its cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

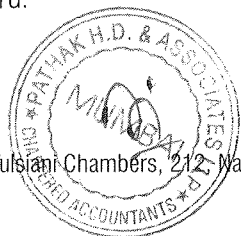
We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Management Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and the statement of changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of the appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

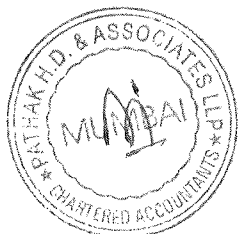
The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



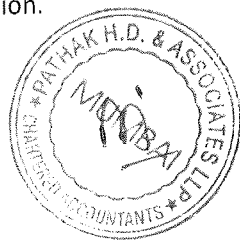
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

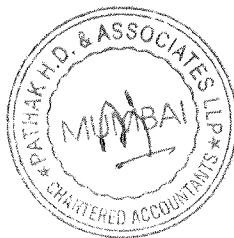


Other Matter

The financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2018 included in these financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) which were audited by us, on which we expressed an unmodified opinion dated May 14, 2019 and May 15, 2018 respectively. The adjustments to those financial statements for the differences in accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS have been audited by us. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.


Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended;
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;

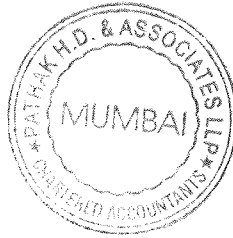


- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rules 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration no. 107783W/W100593)



Ashutosh Jethlia
Partner
Membership No.:136007
UDIN: 20136007AAAAEP5172



Place: Mumbai
Date: 27th June, 2020

"ANNEXURE A" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ESCORT DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date)

i) As the Company had no fixed assets during the year, hence clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.

ii) In respect of its inventories:

As the Company did not have inventories during the year, clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.

iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Consequently, the requirement of clause (iii) (a) to clause (iii) (c) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.

iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and Section 186 of the Act.

v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi) To the best of our knowledge and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of the activities undertaken by the Company. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable.

vii) In respect of Statutory dues :

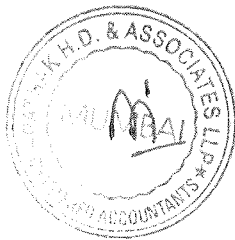
a. According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable to it have been regularly deposited with appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

b. On the basis of our examination of accounts and documents on records of the Company and information and explanations given to us upon enquires in this regard, there are no disputed amounts payable in respect of goods and services tax, provident fund, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty and cess and any other statutory dues as applicable to it on account of any dispute, which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2020.



- viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans dues to debenture holders. The Company has not raised loan from financial institutions, banks and Government.
- ix) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loan and hence Clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- x) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, Section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xii) In our opinion Company is not a nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii) In respect of transactions with related parties:-

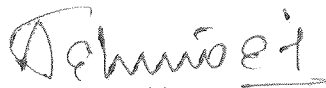
In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act and their details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or of fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and hence Clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants

- xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with the directors or persons connected with him and covered under Section 192 of the Act. Hence, Clause (xv) of the paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration no. 107783W/W100593)



Ashutosh Jethlia

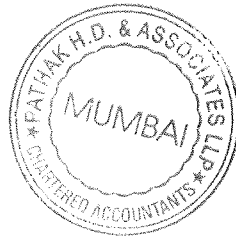
Partner

Membership No.:136007

UDIN: 20136007AAAAEP5172

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27th June, 2020



ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ESCORT DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the Internal Financial Control over financial reporting of Escort Developers Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year then ended.

Management Responsibility for the Internal Financial Controls

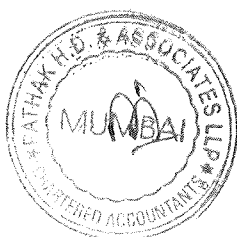
The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by ICAI and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

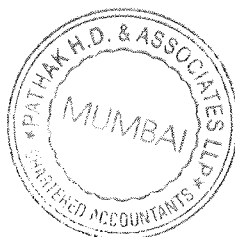
Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Financial Statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration no. 107783W/W100593)



Ashutosh Jethlia
Partner
Membership No.:136007
UDIN: 20136007AAAAEP5172



Place: Mumbai
Date: 27th June, 2020

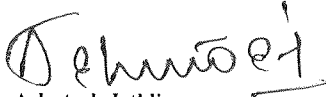
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ESCORT DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED
[CIN : U45400MH2007PTC171778]
BALANCESHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020

Particulars	Notes	(Amount in ₹)		
		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018
ASSETS:				
Non-Current Assets				
Financial assets				
Investments	3	38,423,350	38,423,350	38,423,350
		<u>38,423,350</u>	<u>38,423,350</u>	<u>38,423,350</u>
Current Assets				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,379,545	1,135,391	812,471
Loans	5	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Other financial assets	6	274,854	272,556	223,740
Current tax assets (net)	7	9,057	6,222	641
Other current assets	8	-	491	-
		<u>5,163,456</u>	<u>4,914,660</u>	<u>4,536,852</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>43,586,806</u></u>	<u><u>43,338,010</u></u>	<u><u>42,960,202</u></u>
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	9	500,000	500,000	500,000
Other equity	10	43,072,155	42,805,689	42,445,551
Total equity		<u>43,572,155</u>	<u>43,305,689</u>	<u>42,945,551</u>
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	11	8	-	8
Current tax liabilities (net)	12	483	483	483
Other current liabilities	13	14,160	31,838	14,160
		<u>14,651</u>	<u>32,321</u>	<u>14,651</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u><u>43,586,806</u></u>	<u><u>43,338,010</u></u>	<u><u>42,960,202</u></u>

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements 1 to 28

As per our report of even date
For Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 107783W/W100593



Ashutosh Jethlia
Partner
Membership No. 136007

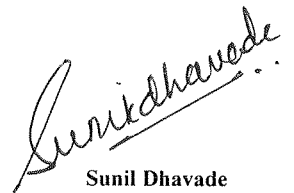


Place: Mumbai
Date: 27th June, 2020

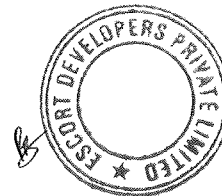
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Jitesh Diwan
Director
[DIN: 07064738]



Sunil Dhavade
Director
[DIN: 07849869]



ESCORT DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED

[CIN : U45400MH2007PTC171778]

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

Particulars	Notes	(Amount in ₹)	
		Year Ended 31st March, 2020	Year Ended 31st March, 2019
Revenue:			
Revenue from operations	14	300,000	350,000
Other income	15	345,879	326,218
Total Revenue		645,879	676,218
Expenses			
Finance costs	16	471	8
Other expenses	17	285,152	190,181
Total expenses		285,623	190,189
Profit Before Tax		360,256	486,029
Tax Expense			
Current Tax		93,790	126,400
For Earlier Years		-	(509)
Deferred Tax		-	-
	18	93,790	125,891
Profit After Tax for the Year		266,466	360,138
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss (net of tax)		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss (net of tax)		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		266,466	360,138
Earnings per equity share (Face value of ₹10 each):			
Basic	21	5.33	7.20
Diluted	21	0.37	0.49
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 28		

As per our report of even date

For Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. : 107783W/W100593

Ashutosh Jethlia

Ashutosh Jethlia

Partner

Membership No. 136007

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27th June, 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jitesh Diwan

Jitesh Diwan

Director

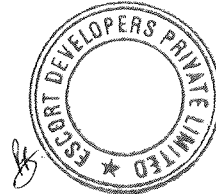
[DIN: 07064738]

Sunil Dhavade

Sunil Dhavade

Director

[DIN: 07849869]



ESCORT DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED
[CIN : U45400MH2007PTC171778]

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2020	Year Ended 31st March, 2020
A Cash flow from Operating Activities:		
Net Profit before tax as per statement of profit and loss	360,256	486,029
Adjustments for :		
Interest on Optionally Convertible Debentures	(4)	(4)
Interest on Intercompany Deposits	(297,500)	(297,499)
Interest on Fixed Deposit	(48,375)	(28,715)
Interest on Compulsory Convertible Debentures	-	8
Interest on Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures	8	-
Operating Cashflow before Working Capital Changes	14,385	159,819
Adjusted for:		
Decrease / (Increase) in other current assets	491	(491)
(Decrease) / Increase in current liabilities	(17,678)	17,678
Cash generated from operations	(2,802)	177,006
Less: Taxes Paid	(96,625)	(131,472)
Net Cash (used in) / generated from Operating Activities	(99,427)	45,534
B Cashflow from Investing Activities:		
Interest received on Inter Corporate Deposits	297,500	253,486
Interest received on Optionally Convertible Debentures	-	8
Interest received on Fixed Deposit	46,081	23,908
Net Cash (used in) / generated from Investing Activities	343,581	277,402
C Cashflow from Financing Activities:		
Interest on Compulsory Convertible Debentures	-	(16)
Interest on Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures	-	-
Net Cash (used in) / generated from Financing Activities	-	(16)
Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	244,154	322,920
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	1,135,391	812,471
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year (refer note 4)	1,379,545	1,135,391

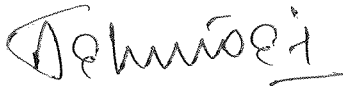
The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) - Statement of Cash Flow.

As per our report of even date

For Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. : 107783W/W100593



Ashutosh Jethlia

Partner

Membership No. 136007

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27th June, 2020



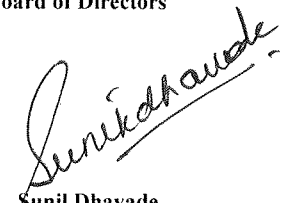
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Jitesh Diwan

Director

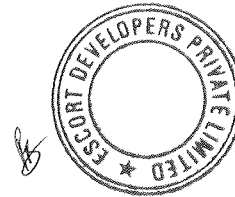
[DIN: 07064738]



Sunil Dhavade

Director

[DIN: 07849869]



ESCORT DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED
 [CIN : U45400MH2007PTC171778]
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

(Amount in ₹)

a Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Numbers	Amount
As at 1st April, 2018	50,000	500,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2019	50,000	500,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2020	50,000	500,000

b Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Instrument classified as Equity	Total other equity
	Securities Premium Account	Retained earnings		
As at 1st April, 2018	31,359,949	4,285,602	6,800,000	42,445,551
Profit for the year	-	360,138	-	360,138
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	360,138	-	360,138
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	31,359,949	4,645,740	6,800,000	42,805,689
Profit for the year	-	266,466	-	266,466
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	266,466	-	266,466
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	31,359,949	4,912,206	6,800,000	43,072,155

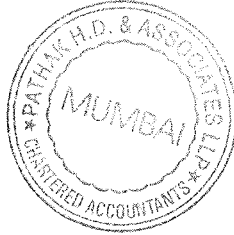
As per our report of even date
 For Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No. : 107783W/W100593

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ashutosh Jethlia

Ashutosh Jethlia
 Partner
 Membership No. 136007

Place: Mumbai
 Date: 27th June, 2020

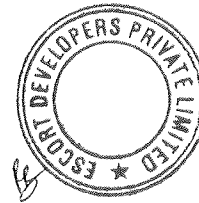


Jitesh Diwan

Jitesh Diwan
 Director
 [DIN: 07064738]

Sunil Dhavade

Sunil Dhavade
 Director
 [DIN: 07849869]



1 COMPANY OVERVIEW

Escort Developers Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India under Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is located at 111, Maker Chamber IV, 11th Floor, Nariman Point 400021. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Crest Ventures Limited, a Non Banking Financial Company registered with the Reserve Bank of India and listed on the BSE Limited (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE).

The Company primarily engaged in the business of real estate development and related services.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

2.1 Basis of Preparation & Presentation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) and comply in all material respects with Ind-AS and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"). The Ind-AS are notified under Section 133 of the read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of the company under Ind AS.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31st March, 2019, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Previous GAAP"). Detailed explanation on how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's Balance Sheet, financial performance and cash flows is given under **note no 24** of these financial statements.

2.2 Current – Non-current Classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out under Ind AS and in Schedule III to the Act.

2.3 Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management of the Company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures including disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.

2.4 Measurement of Fair Values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial instruments.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

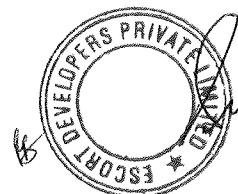
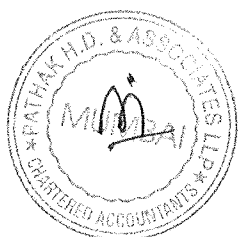
2.5 Significant Accounting Policies :

i Financial instruments

(a) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement:

The Company recognizes a financial asset in its balance sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.



ESCORT DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

Subsequent measurement:

- Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

Investment in subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures:

The Company has accounted for its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost.

Impairment of financial assets:

The Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

Losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date; or losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument.

In case of trade receivables and loans receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

(b) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

The Company recognizes a financial liability in its balance sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition of financial instruments:

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 109 "Financial Instruments". A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

ii Income Taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

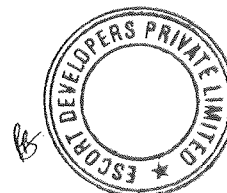
Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance to the tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustments of future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company and the asset can be measured reliably. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

iii Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.



iv Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured and there exists reasonable certainty of its recovery.

Fee and service income are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government if any.

Interest income on financial instruments at amortised cost is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate ("EIR") applicable. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate a, shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

v Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

vi Borrowings Cost

Borrowing cost attributable to acquisition and construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as a part of the cost of such assets up to the date when such assets are ready for its intended use.

Other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

vii Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits which can be reliably estimated. Each provision is based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are measured on a discounted basis.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

viii Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash at banks and on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

ix Earnings Per Share

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per equity share. Basic earnings per equity share have been computed by dividing net profit / loss attributable to the equity share holders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per equity share have been computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity share holders after giving impact of dilutive potential equity shares for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year.

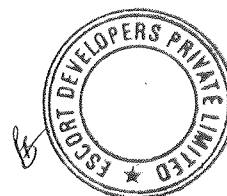
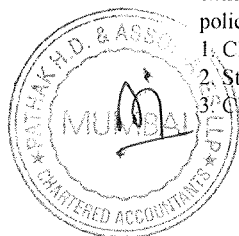
2.6 Significant management assumptions and judgements:

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

i Investments in Associates:

The Company along with its holding company i.e. Crest Ventures Limited (CVL) holds half of the equity shareholding in the following entities. The Company been a wholly owned subsidiary of CVL, along with CVL is able to exercise significant influence over the financial and operating decision of these entities. The Board of Directors of the Company acts according the direction issued by the Board of it's holding company i.e. CVL. Hence the investments in the following entities held by the Company are been accounted as per the "Investment in subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture" policy as undertaken by its holding company.

1. Classic Mall Development Company Limited
2. Starboard Hotels Private Limited
3. Classic Housing Projects Private Limited

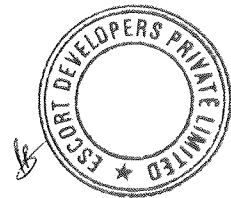
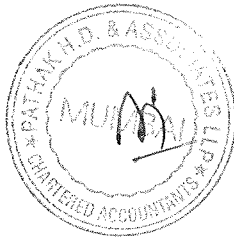


ESCORT DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED

[CIN : U45400MH2007PTC171778]

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		(Amount in ₹) As at 1st April, 2018		
3 Investments	At Cost	Face Value	Holding	Value	Holding	Value	Holding	Value
A. Investments in Equity Instruments of associate Companies								
- unquoted, fully paid up								
	Classic Mall Development Company Limited	10	280,824	34,915,000	280,824	34,915,000	280,824	34,915,000
	Starboard Hotels Private Limited	10	626	6,260	626	6,260	626	6,260
	Classic Housing Projects Private Limited	10	209	2,090	209	2,090	209	2,090
B. Investments in Debt Instruments of associate Companies								
- unquoted, fully paid up								
	0.0001% Series B Optionally Convertible Debentures of Classic Housing Projects Private Limited	100	25,000	2,500,000	25,000	2,500,000	25,000	2,500,000
	0.0001% Series C Optionally Convertible Debentures of Classic Housing Projects Private Limited	100	10,000	1,000,000	10,000	1,000,000	10,000	1,000,000
	Total			38,423,350		38,423,350		38,423,350
4 Cash and cash equivalents								
	Cash on hand			5,482		6,682		4,762
	Balances with banks							
	- in current accounts			71,880		367,770		807,709
	- Deposit with maturity less than three months			1,302,183		760,939		-
	Total			1,379,545		1,135,391		812,471
5 Loans								
(Unsecured and considered good)								
	Intercompany Deposits to others			3,500,000		3,500,000		3,500,000
	Total			3,500,000		3,500,000		3,500,000
6 Other financial assets								
	Accrued interest			274,854		272,556		223,740
	Total			274,854		272,556		223,740
7 Current tax assets								
	Income tax (net of provisions)			9,057		6,222		641
	Total			9,057		6,222		641
8 Other current asset								
	Other advances			-		491		-
	Total			-		491		-



ESCORT DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED

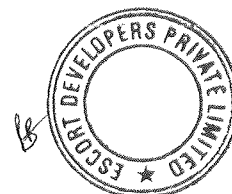
[CIN : U45400MH2007PTC171778]

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	(Amount in ₹) As at 1st April, 2018
9 Equity share capital			
Authorised			
50,000 (As at 31st March, 2019: 50,000, As at 1st April, 2018: 50,000) equity shares of ₹10/- each	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up			
50,000 (As at 31st March, 2019: 50,000, As at 1st April, 2018: 50,000) equity shares of ₹10/- each fully paid up	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>
Total	<u><u>500,000</u></u>	<u><u>500,000</u></u>	<u><u>500,000</u></u>
(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year			
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018
Equity shares at the beginning of the year (nos.)	50,000	50,000	
Add : shares issued during the year (nos.)	-	-	
Less : shares bought back during the year (nos.)	-	-	
Equity shares at the end of the year (nos.)	50,000	50,000	50,000
(b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company			
Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018
Crest Ventures Limited (Including 1 Equity Share held by an individual as a nominee of Crest Ventures Limited)	50,000	50,000	50,000
(c) The details of shares held by Holding Company:			
Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018
Crest Ventures Limited	50,000	50,000	50,000
(d) Rights of equity shareholders:			
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.			
10 Other equity			
(a) Securities premium account			
Opening balance as per last balance sheet	31,359,949	31,359,949	31,359,949
(a) Retained earnings			
Opening balance as per last balance sheet	4,645,740	4,285,602	4,285,602
Additions during the year:			
Profit after tax for the year	266,466	360,138	
Items of Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	-	
Closing balance	<u>4,912,206</u>	<u>4,645,740</u>	<u>4,285,602</u>
(c) Items of Other Components of Equity			
Instruments classified as Equity			
NIL (As at 31st March, 2019: 68,000, As at 1st April, 2018: 68,000) Compulsory Convertible Debentures of ₹100/- each fully paid up (refer note 10.1)	-	6,800,000	6,800,000
68,000 (As at 31st March, 2019: NIL, As at 1st April, 2018: NIL) Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures of ₹100/- each fully paid up (refer note 10.2)	6,800,000	-	-
Closing balance	<u>6,800,000</u>	<u>6,800,000</u>	<u>6,800,000</u>
Total	<u><u>43,072,155</u></u>	<u><u>42,805,689</u></u>	<u><u>42,445,551</u></u>

10.1) The Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD's) with a face value of Rupees 100 each, carry a coupon rate of 0.0001%. Each CCD shall be converted into 10 fully paid up equity shares at the request of the CCD Holders, not before the expiry of 10 years from date of allotment i.e. 30th May, 2014.

10.2) During the current financial year the Company vide the approval of the Board and its CCD holders changed the terms of the CCD. These CCD's are converted to Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCD). OFCD's with a face value of Rupees 100 each, carry a coupon rate of 0.0001%. Each OFCD shall be converted into 10 fully paid up equity shares each on the date of conversion. The issuer shall have the option to convert the OFCD's into equity shares of the Company at any time during the tenure of the OFCD's i.e. 10 years from date of allotment i.e. 30th May, 2014 (date of conversion 8th May, 2019).



ESCORT DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED

[CIN : U45400MH2007PTC171778]

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

(Amount in ₹)

As at 31st March, 2020

As at 31st March, 2019

As at 1st April, 2018

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Securities premium reserve

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents profits that the company earned till date, less any transfers to General Reserve, Statutory Reserves, Dividends and other distributions paid to the shareholders.

11 Other financial liabilities

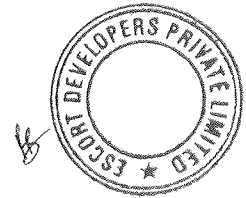
Interest accrued on OFCD		8	-	8
Total		<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8</u>

12 Current tax liabilities (net)

Income tax provisions		483	483	483
Total		<u>483</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>483</u>

13 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues		-	15,000	-
Other payables		14,160	16,838	14,160
Total		<u>14,160</u>	<u>31,838</u>	<u>14,160</u>



ESCORT DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED

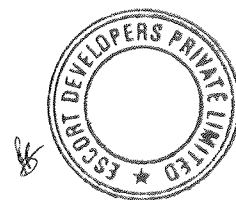
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

	Year Ended 31st March, 2020	(Amount in ₹) Year Ended 31st March, 2019
14 Revenue from Operations		
Fees received	300,000	350,000
Total	300,000	350,000
15 Other Income		
Interest on financial assets at amortised cost		
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits	297,500	297,499
Interest on Optionally Convertible Debentures	4	4
Interest on Fixed Deposit	48,375	28,715
Total	345,879	326,218
16 Finance Costs		
Interest on Compulsory Convertible Debentures	-	8
Interest on Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures	8	-
Interest on income tax	463	-
Total	471	8
17 Other Expenses		
Payment to Auditors		
Towards Audit Fees	14,160	14,160
Professional Fees	264,258	170,257
General Expenses	6,734	5,764
Total	285,152	190,181
18 Taxation		
(a) Income tax related to items charged or credited to profit or loss during the year:		
Statement of Profit or Loss		
Current Income Tax	93,790	126,400
	93,790	126,400
Deffered Tax	-	-
Total Income Tax expenses	93,790	126,400
(b) Reconciliation of Current Tax expenses:		
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations	360,256	486,029
Applicable Tax Rate	26.00%	26.00%
Computed tax expenses	93,670	126,400
Total Income Tax expenses	93,670	126,400

19 There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31st March, 2020. The above information, regarding Micro and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the Auditors.

20 Considering the nature of Company's business and operations, there are not separate reportable segments (business and/or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segment".



ESCORT DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED

[CIN : U45400MH2007PTC171778]

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

21 Earnings per share (EPS):

	Year Ended 31st March, 2020	Year Ended 31st March, 2019
Net Profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to shareholder	266,466	360,138
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating basic EPS	50,000	50,000
Basic EPS	5.33	7.20
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating diluted EPS	730,000	730,000
Diluted EPS	0.37	0.49
Face value per equity share	10	10

22 As Per Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS- 24) "Related Party Disclosures":

(i) List of related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

Name of the Related Party	Relationship
Crest Ventures Limited	Holding Company
Fine Estates Private Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Classic Housing Projects Private Limited	Associate Company

(ii) Transactions during the year with related parties:

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2020	Year Ended 31st March, 2019
<i>Crest Ventures Limited</i>		
Interest Expenses	4	4
<i>Classic Housing Projects Private Limited</i>		
Interest Income	4	4

(iii) Closing Balance:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018
<i>Crest Ventures Limited</i>			
Compulsory Convertible Debentures	-	3,400,000	3,400,000
Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures	3,400,000	-	-
Accrued interest payable	4	-	4
<i>Classic Housing Projects Private Limited</i>			
Accrued interest receivable	4	-	4

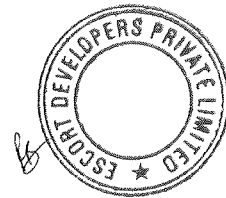
23 Additional information as required under Section 186 (4) of Companies Act, 2013 as at 31st March, 2020:

(i) No Investment is made in Body Corporate during the year.

(ii) Loan given by the Company to the Body Corporate or a person is as under:

Name	Amount	Purpose
Brijwasi Securities Private Limited	3,500,000	General corporate purpose
	(3,500,000)	

(iii) No Guarantees or Security provided by the Company to a Body Corporate or a person during the year.



24 First Time Adoption of Ind AS

The Company has prepared the opening balance sheet as per Ind AS as of 1st April, 2018 (the transition date), by recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS, and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities. The exceptions and certain optional exemptions availed by the Company in accordance with the guidance provided in Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards", and reconciliations of equity and total comprehensive income from previously reported GAAP to Ind AS are detailed below:

i Mandatory Exceptions to Retrospective Application**(a) Estimates**

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 1st April, 2018 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. However, estimates that were required under Ind AS but not required under previous GAAP are made by the Company for the relevant reporting dates reflecting conditions existing as at that date.

(b) Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

The Company has classified the financial assets as per para 4.1.2 of Ind AS 109 on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

ii Optional Exemptions from Retrospective Application**(a) Investment in Subsidiary, Associates and Joint Ventures**

The Company has elected to measure its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at previous GAAP carrying value as deemed cost on the date of transition.

iii Reconciliation between previous GAAP and Ind AS

In accordance with Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards" the following reconciliations provide the explanation and qualification of the differences arising from the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS:

- Reconciliation of total equity as at 1st April, 2018 and 31st March, 2019 and

- Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31st March, 2019.

Previous GAAP figures have been reclassified/regrouped wherever necessary to confirm with the financial statements prepared under Ind AS.

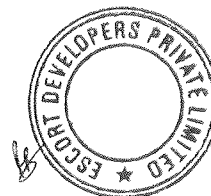
- Reconciliation of total equity as at 1st April, 2018 and 31st March, 2019 :

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018
Total Equity / Shareholders' Funds as per previous GAAP	36,505,689	36,145,551
Ind AS adjustments	-	-
Equity component of financial instruments	6,800,000	6,800,000
Tax impacts on the Ind AS adjustments	-	-
Total Ind AS adjustments	6,800,000	6,800,000
Total equity as per Ind AS	43,305,689	42,945,551

- Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st March, 2019 :

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2019	
Net profit / (loss) as per previous GAAP	360,138	
Ind AS adjustments	-	
Tax impacts on the Ind AS adjustments	-	
Net profit after tax (before OCI) as per Ind AS	360,138	
Other comprehensive Income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss account	-	
Tax impacts on above	-	
Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss account	-	
Tax impacts on above	-	
Total other Comprehensive income	-	
Total Comprehensive income as per Ind AS	360,138	

There were no material differences between statement of cash flows presented under Ind AS and Previous GAAP.



25 Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

(a) Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

	As at 31st March, 2020				
	Carrying Value	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets					
At Amortised Cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,379,545	-	-	-	-
Loans	3,500,000	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	274,854	-	-	-	-
Total	5,154,399	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
At Amortised Cost					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	8	-	-	-	-
Total	8	-	-	-	-
	As at 31st March, 2019				
	Carrying Value	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets					
At Amortised Cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,135,391	-	-	-	-
Loans	3,500,000	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	272,556	-	-	-	-
Total	4,907,947	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
At Amortised Cost					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
	As at 1st April, 2018				
	Carrying Value	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets					
At Amortised Cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	812,471	-	-	-	-
Loans	3,500,000	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	223,740	-	-	-	-
Total	4,536,211	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
At Amortised Cost					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	8	-	-	-	-
Total	8	-	-	-	-

(b) Measurement of fair values

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique. The Financial Instruments are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below:

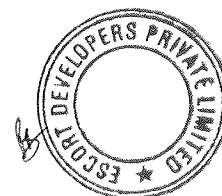
Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Quotes would include rates/values/valuation references published periodically by BSE, NSE etc. basis which trades take place in a linked or unlinked active market. This includes traded bonds and mutual funds, as the case may be, that have quoted value.

Level 2: Other Techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

The management assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalents, loans and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.



(c) **Derivative Financial Instruments**

The Company has not entered into any derivative financial contracts during the current and previous financial years.

26 Financial Risk Management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- (i) Credit risk;
- (ii) Liquidity risk; and
- (iii) Market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk)

The Company's management is overall responsible for identification, analysis and the mitigation of various risks faced by the Company. The Company follows the Group's risk management policies which is established and reviewed by the Risk Management Committee established by the Board of Directors of Crest Ventures Limited, the Holding Company.

The below mentioned notes explains the sources of risk to which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

(a) **Credit Risk**

Credit Risk refers to risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as investments, other balances with banks, loans and other receivables.

Cash and Cash equivalents and other financial assets

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks. Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits are held with high rated banks/financial institutions and short term in nature, therefore credit risk is perceived to be low

(b) **Liquidity Risk**

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are 'cash and cash equivalents' and cash flows that are generated from operations. The Company believes that its working capital is sufficient to meet the financial liabilities within maturity period. The Company has no borrowings.

(c) **Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from adverse changes in market rates and prices (such as equity price, interest rates etc.) or in the price of market risk-sensitive instruments as a result of such adverse changes in market rates and prices.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from effects of fluctuation in prevailing levels of market interest rates on the fair value of Bonds / Debentures.

Exposure to interest rate risk :

The loans, intercorporate deposits given and availed by the Company are at a fixed interest rate. Since the Company does not have any financial assets or financial liabilities bearing floating interest rates, any change in interest rates at the reporting date would not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Currency risk:

Currently company does not have transaction in foreign currencies and hence the company is not exposed to currency risk.

Price risk:

Price risk is the risk of fluctuations in the value of assets and liabilities as a result of changes in market prices of investments. The Company has not invested in equity securities and hence it is not exposed to equity price risk. The Company does not invest in commodities and is not exposed to commodity price risk.

27 Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company is to maximise shareholder value, provide benefits to other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company has adequate cash and cash equivalents. The company monitors its capital by a careful scrutiny of the cash and cash equivalents and a regular assessment of any debt requirements. In the absence of any debt at the year end, the maintenance of debt equity ratio etc. may not be of any relevance to the Company.

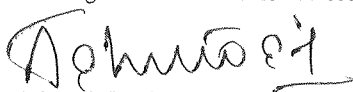
28 Previous year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified, wherever considered necessary, to correspond with current year's classification and disclosure.

As per our report of even date

For Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. : 107783W/W100593



Ashutosh Jethlia

Partner

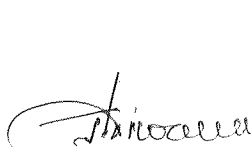
Membership No. 136007

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27th June, 2020



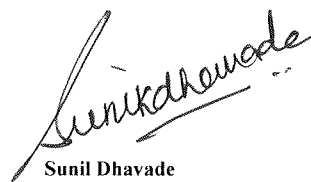
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Jitesh Diwan

Director

[DIN: 07064738]



Sunil Dhavade

Director

[DIN: 07849869]

